EXTRACTS

THE CIA AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR INTELLIGENCE (A Report to the National Security Council)

1 January 1949

Accordingly, these three operating offices should have common administrative services, separate from those of the balance of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Page 10, par 3.

The new 'Operations Division' would be self-sufficient as to administration and semi-autonomous.

Page 11. par 1.

The principal defect of the Central Intelligence Agency is that its direction, administrative organization and performance do not show sufficient appreciation of the Agency's assigned functions,

Page 11, par.3.
There is one over-all point to be made with respect to the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency. The organization is over-administered in the sense that administrative considerations have been allowed to guide and, on occasion, even control intelligence policy to the detriment of the latter. Under the arrangements proposed in this report, the heads of the newly constituted Coordination, Estimates, Research and Reports, and Operations Divisions would be included in the immediate staff of the Director. In this way the Director, who at present relies chiefly on his administrative staff, would be brought into intimate contact with the day-to-day operations of his agency and be able to give policy guidance to them.

Page 22, last par.

The powers given to the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency under Section 102 of the Act establish, in our opinion, the framework for a sound intelligence service for this country. Accordingly, we do not suggest any amendments to the Act and believe it would be unwise to tamper with this legislation until we have had further experience in operating under it.

As one recommendation designed to offset the disadvantages of over-centralization in intelligence, we later propose in this report that the branches of the Central Intelligence Agency which are directly engaged in clandestine activities, such as secret intelligence, counter-intelligence, secret operations and the like, be given a great measure of autonomy as to internal administration, the control of their operations and the selection of personnel.

25X1

Approved For Releasing TOPA FIARDP78-04718A002700120003-8

	Page 32, 2nd par. It is for these reasons that we are opposed to proposals for increasing the degree of administrative centralization in the Central Intelligence Agency.* (Reference to C.O dtd l/1 Sept 1949. General Order No provides for the centralization under an Executive for Administration (former Executive for Administration and Management) of all budget, services, personnel and management functions, both overt and covert. This measure is, in our opinion, unsound and contrary to the principles advocated inthis report.) In particular, the administrative problems associated with secret work abroad are of such an unconventional character that they need to be given special treatment.	25X1
	Administrative arrangements which do not at first sight appear to be efficient or economical may be necessary in the Central Intelligence Agency. Personnel requirements for certain types of work cannot conform to normal Civil Service standards, and the demands of security often impose special and unusual procedures. This situation must be understood not only by those responsible for the internal organization of the Central Intelligence Agency but also by Congress and the Bureau of the Budget.	, ,
[Page 32, 4th par. The charge is sometimes made that there are too many administrative personnel and that the Central Intelligence Agency organization is top heavy in this respect. The Executive for Administration and Management and the Executive for Inspection and Security together represent a large number of personnel totaling over This figure does not include personnel performing administrative functions in other parts of the organization. However, regardless of the criticism directed against numbers, criticism should be properly directed against policies and procedures.	25X9A2
Γ	The Central Intelligence Agency appears to have no serious budgetary problem and is favored by adequate Congressional support. The budget proposals, as approved by the Director, are submitted each year with the authorisation of the National Security Council to the Buresu of the Budget where they are handled by one official who has full security clearance. Then the budget is supported before special sub-committees of the Appropriations Committee of the two Houses of Congress. After approval, arrangements are made with the Bureau of the Budget so that	

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1 ILLEGIB

25X9A2

25X1

-2-

Approved For Release 2000/02/02/02/02/02/02/04/18/002700120003-8

Approved For Release 200209/03 : CIA-RDP78-04718A002700120003-8

JUP SECRET

Both Congress and the Bureau of the Budget have refrained from examining in detail the internal workings of the Central Intelligence Agency in order to determine the justification for the budget. It is important that such discretion and security be continued and that special treatment be accorded. However, in order to justify this, it is necessary that the Mational Security Council continuously assure itself as to the proper management and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, serving as the informed sponsor of the Agency and protector of its security.

ILLEGIB

Page No. 1st par-In summary, we believe that the present arrangements for handling the difficult question of the budget for the Central Intelligence Agency are sound and that the Agency has not been hampered in carrying out its present responsibilities by lack of funds.

Page 35. 4th part Page 36, lat 3 lines
We believe that other steps can also be taken toward an improvement
of security. There should be greater flexibility in the Central Intelligence
Agency's organisation by distinguishing between those functions which are
written into the statute and hence are public and those whose existence,
and certainly whose operations, should remain secret. The two should
be administratively and functionally separated, and appropriate concealment should be given to the secret activities as discussed below.

Page 17. 2nd parOn the whole, morals within the Central Intelligence Agency is
not good. The chief reasons appear to be uncertainty as to the future
of a career in intelligence, the widespread criticism of the performance
of the Central Intelligence Agency and dissatisfaction with leadership.
Among the civilians there is a realisation that military personnel who
come and go occupy many of the key positions; and smong some of the
military personnel there is often discontent arising from a lack of
interest in intelligence and a belief that a tour of duty in the Central
Intelligence Agency will not lead to Service advancement.

Page 37. Ind par.

Delay in obtaining security clearances has caused particular difficulty in recruiting personnel. Although the security of its personnel needs to be beyond question, procedures and restrictions should not be so rigid that security is obtained only by sacrificing talent, imagination and initiative.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

There is a relatively high proportion of Service personnel in key positions in the Central Intelligence Agency. Although this figure has decreased over the past year, Service personnel still occupy the three top positions. In certain instances, officers have been accepted for responsible positions who are without adequate intelligence experience or sptitude. There are the further drawbacks that Service personnel are in many cases assigned for a brief tour of duty, preventing continuity.

ILLEGIB

Page 15. 2nd page.

In our terms of reference, we are asked to submit our findings and recommendations as to the "utilization and qualifications of Central Intelligence Agency personnel". It is difficult to make any sweeping integrate judgment on this subject. The Central Intelligence Agency is large, sprawling organisation which combines many diverse functions and has correspondingly difficult personnel requirements. Moreover, the organization has grown fast, and, in many cases, quantity has been attained at the expense of the quality of the personnel selected. Many able persons have left the organization and few qualified ones have been attracted to it. On the higher levels, quality is uneven and there are few persons who are outstanding in intelligence work.

Page 38. Ind page.

An appraisal of the directing personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency and of general administrative policies goes so much to the heart of this Survey and we reserve discussion of these questions until a later chapter.

Page 38, 4th par.
The destralization of all administration in one office is undesirable since secret operations require their own separate administration.

Page 39 (5)
The placing in key positions of a large persentage of military personnel, many of them on relatively short "tour of duty" assignment, tends to discourage competent civilian personnel from looking to employment in the Central Intelligence Agency as a career.

Page III. last three lines

Arrangements exist for the assignment of headquarters personnel to
the field, and vice versa, although a comprehensive program for rotation
of personnel has not yet been worked out.

CONFIDENTIAL

As we mentioned in Chapter III, consideration is now being given in the Central Intelligence Agency to the removal of all of these services except for central files, cover and documentation, and communications to the Executive for Administration where they would be beyond the direct authority and control of the Assistant Director for Special Operations.

ILLEGIB

such a central organisation devoted to cover operations, istrative services should be established under the single chief of covert activities, and should not be identified with or combined with the administrative errangements made for the balance of the Central Intelligence Agency. The covert organisation thus established should, in particular, undertake its own personnal requitment, using the facilities of the personnal section of the Central Intelligence Agency only insofar as they appear to serve the purpose of the covert organisation.

Administrative policies within the Agency contribute to this situation. The internal organization does not reflect an appreciation of the Agency's several distinctive yet inter-related missions under the National Security Act. In fact, the scheme of organization tends to blur and impede the performance of the organization's essential intelligence functions under the Act. The Hirectorate has given positions of pre-eminence to officials who are primarily administrators yet exert policy control over the intelligence diffices without being qualified to do so. There is little close consultation on intelligence and policy matters between the various stratified levels. Although the heads of the several Offices are allowed considerable latitude in conducting their respective operations, they do not share substantially in the determination of over-all policy.

Page 136, page 3 & h
The directing staff of the Central Intelligence Agency has not demonstrated an adequate understanding of the mandate of the organization or the ability to discharge that mandate effectively.

Administrative organization and policies tend to impede the carrying out of the essential intelligence functions of the Central Intelligence Agency under the Acte